Numb. 533

The Daily Courant.

Friday, December 31, 1703.

London, December 31.

The latter Part of the Recapitulation of the Publick Occurrences of this Year relating to the War, publiſh'd in Yeſterday's Courant, is as follows.

THE grand Queſtion, in which all the Potentates of Chriſtendom are intereſted, is, Whether the 2 Monarchies of France and Spain ſhall remain united, or whether that of Spain ſhall be reſtor'd to the Houſe of Auſtria, in favour of Charles III, to whom the Emperor and the King of the Romans have made over their Right.

'Tis obvious to every Man, that if the King of France compaſs his Ends, there is an end of the Liberties of Europe. That King has been a Match theſe 40 Years for Spain and the Powerful Allies of the Houſe of Auſtria. What would he not be able to do were the united Forces of both Crowns at his diſpoſal?

It is certain, nothing but a Strong Union, and Powerful Speedy Succours, can ward off the fatal Blow. For which Reaſon France, not finding her ſelf Strong enough, if all were united againſt her, leaves nothing unattempted to divide them, that ſhe may reign Singly over them all.

Of this the Troubles of Hungary are an Inſtance. France has found the Way to make her Advantage of the Diſcontents of the Subjects of that Kingdom, which were excited by the Avarice and falſe Zeal of thoſe who had an Eye more to their private Intereſt than to the Service of the Emperor and the Good of the Kingdom. The Remedy had been eaſie at firſt, had the Soveraign been adviſ'd to treat his People with Clemency and Equity. We ſee the Conſequence of uſing Violence to Men's Conſciences, and treating Subjects as Rebels, who were diſpos'd to live peaceably and dutifully. But now there is an Appearance that this Spirit of Diviſion, which had ſo long prevail'd by its Artifices, will miſs of its aim, ſeeing Prince Eugene is empower'd to attempt the healing of that diſtemper'd Kingdom. What may not be hop'd from ſo Skilful and honeſt a Phyſician?

The Steadineſs of England and Holland has been Proof againſt all the Artifices of this Spirit of Diviſion. Thoſe Powers continue with unſhaken Conſtancy their Affection to the common Cauſe. The Queen has verified her Motto, *Semper Eadem, Always the Same.* The Parliament acts with all the Zeal and Vigour becoming that Honourable, becauſe free, Aſſembly. And the States Gen. who ſubſiſt by *Concord*, which word they have choſen for their Motto, exert themſelves rather beyond their Ability to advance the general Welfare. Had the Other Potentates that are in the ſame Intereſt made ſuitable Efforts, the Work had been already more than half done.

The greateſt Part of Germany, united under their Head, has indeed made ſome Efforts, but not ſuch as they would have done, had the other Part not ſuffer'd themſelves to be deluded by this Spirit of Diviſion, which one while under the pretext of ſome privat Intereſts, another while under the pretext of Religion, in reality intends the Subverſion of the Empire. The Elector of Bavaria, influenc'd by France, labours in concert with that Crown to Maintain this Spirit of Diviſion, that they may gather the Fruit of the Seeds of Miſchief ſown by the 4th Article of the Treaty of Ryſwick, 'Tis this Spirit, which putting on the Veil of Religion, finds no fault with France for employing Proteſtant Forces againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, but cannot bear with the latter's making uſe of Proteſtants in its juſt defence. The ſame Spirit pretends to call this War, which was begun and is carried on for Politick Ends, a *War of Religion*: And which, (if the News from France is to be credited) is endeavouring underhand to make the E. of Bavaria the Head of a *Catholick League*: As if the Emperor, the K. of the Romans, the Eccleſiaſtical Electors, and the Elector Palatine, were leſs Catholick than the Elector of Bavaria: They, who act only in Defence of the Empire and the general Liberty; when that Prince is ſeeking to erect his own Grandeur on the Ruines of Both. What would he not have done laſt Year, had the intended Junction between him and the Duke of Vendome Succeeded? Had he not beforehand inſinuated every where, that this War was a *War of Religion*, inſomuch that the Emperor and the Empire were oblig'd to make publick Declarations againſt thoſe falſe, but artificial Inſinuations. Mean time, in Proſecution of this pretence, leaving his Upper Palatinate a Prey to the Imperialiſts, he has made it his main buſineſs to poſſeſs himſelf of ſeveral free Proteſtant Towns, *Ratisbon*, *Ulm*, *Kempten*, and *Ausburg*. 'Tis this Way, if he be not check'd in his Courſe, that he deſigns to ſet himſelf up for the *Defenſor Ultimus Libertatis Germanicæ*; *the laſt Defender of the Germanick Liberty*. It is heartily to be wiſh'd, for the *Germanick* Quiet, that he will indeed be the *laſt Prince* that will diſturb the Empire, and that it will never have ſuch another *Defender*.

All the World ſees, (except that Prince, who perhaps will at length open his Eyes,) that he ſerves but as an Engine to lift a formidable Potentate above himſelf, a Potentate that has but one Step more to make to arrive at the Univerſal Monarchy. This War, nay poſſibly the very next Year, will decide the Point. The neutral States, who ſit ſtill as Spectators, are in the ſame Danger as thoſe that are Actors. The latter will at leaſt have nothing to reproach themſelves with, whatever be the Event; whereas the others cannot longer ſtand idle without drawing all the blame upon themſelves, in caſe the worſt ſhould happen. We have ſeen in what Manner the King of France has treated the Duke of Savoy his Alley, ſeizing the Troops he had in his Service, and obſerving no Meaſures towards a Princce, whom it was ſo much his Intereſt to treat leſs haughtily. We have ſeen that the Duke of Lorrain's Neutrality could not exempt him from delivering up his Capital City. The Republick of Venice, ſo circumſpect in all their proceedings, could not avoid temporiſing and undergoing the hard Condition impos'd on them. They were oblig'd to order their Ambaſſador to make publick Satisfaction to the Court of France, for having executed due Juſtice on 2 of their own Subjects, and this they ſubmitted to on the firſt Summons, and at a time when the Emperor had an Army at their very Doors. What is not to be expected from this King if every thing ſucceeds to his Wiſh? Can we think with Patience of falling under the deplorable Fate of the City of Orange; or of being reduc'd to the condition of the Provinces of France, which are oblig'd to furniſh Soldiers, and thoſe to ſerve whether they will or no, *on pain of being ſent to the Galleys?*

This is the only Seaſon, for preventing ſuch Evils; the preſent favourable Conjuncture is the only one that can be expected, for redreſſing things. Never had France ſo heavy a War upon her Hands, and we have ſeen this Year,

that

that ſhe could not act with equal Vigour on all Sides. Her Fleet was forc'd to keep cloſe in the Port of Toulon, at the ſight of that of the Allies. Her numerous Army in Italy, could not drive out the Imperialiſts, tho' much inferior in number. That in the Netherlands, commanded by 2 Marſhals of France, could not hinder the Progreſs of the High Allies, on the Rhine and the Maeſe. 'Tis confeſs'd Her Troops in Germany did better, by joyning the Bavarian, and by reaſon of the Weakneſs of the Forces they had to deal with; but beſides that this laſt inconvenience may be remedied, the Advantage the King of France has reap'd from it, bears no proportion to the Loſs he has ſuffer'd of his 2 Allies, the King of Portugal and the Duke of Savoy; whom he made ſenſible, (too ſoon for his own intereſt,) of the Danger of being confederated with too mighty a Monarch. Spain, for her part, cannot brook, to pay for the Complaiſance of her Miniſters, by being made a Theatre of War; and the King of France, not having had Time enough to introduce into Spain the French Model of Government, tho' he too ſoon taught her the Inconveniences of it, is oblig'd to maintain his own Work with his own Forces. So One Crown is become a Charge to the Other. Thus the King of France, (not (willingly, but 'tis indeed the natural Conſequence of his over-great Power,) has open'd the Eyes of the Spaniards and of his 2 principal Allies, who were allur'd by his Promiſes, but quickly ſaw their Danger. And thus in all likelihood, nothing will contribute more to ſmooth the Way of Charles III. to the Crown of Spain, than the King of France's inſatiable thirſt of Glory, and his graſping at too exorbitant a Power.

'Tis worth obſerving likewiſe, that while France is fomenting under hand the Troubles of Hungary, ſhe her ſelf labours under the ſame Evil in the Sevennes. This is the Fruit they begin to gather in that Kingdom, from the many Violences ſet on foot by the blind or hypocritical Zeal of thoſe who have no manner of regard to the ſacred Rights of Conſcience, and the Juſtice due to the People. Who under colour of doing the King Service, very prepoſterouſly make uſe of his Power to injure his own Subjects; and inſtead inſtead of preventing or endeavouring to mitigate an Evil, take Pains to inflame it and render it incurable, by worrying Men till they have loſt all Patience, and grow deſperate. This has already ſpread Deſolation over one Province, and the Marſhal de Montrevel with a great number of regular Troops has not been able all this Campaign to quell the Malecontents of that Province.

To conclude, we ſee nothing but Trouble and Diſorder on all Sides, and are entring upon a Year in which they are like to encreaſe till things come to a Criſis, and give birth to ſome great Revolution. May God, in his Mercy, reduce this Chaos into Form, and once more give us Peace, of which Bleſſing Treaties as well as Wars have hitherto depriv'd us.

London, Decemb. 31. We are inform'd the King of Spain arriv'd at Windſor on Wedneſday Night, and Yeſterday Din'd with Her Majeſty in Publick.

For the Entertainment of ſeveral Forreigners.

AT the Theatre Royal in *Drury-Lane*, this preſent *Friday* being the 31ſt of *December*, will be preſented a Comedy call'd, *The Emperor of the Moon*, With Entertainments of Singing, And ſeveral Dances by the Famous Monſieur *Du Ruel*, Mrs. *Campion*, the *Devonſhire* Girl, Mr. *Claxton* and others. With an Additional Groteſque Scene, and the Grand Machine, both taken out of the Opera of *Diocleſian*.

WHereas a ſecond Letter ſign'd *A. B.* dated December 22. 1703. was ſent to a Gentleman: If the Perſon who wrote it will come to that Gentleman, or ſend word how he may be ſent to, he ſhall have a full Anſwer to what he propoſes.

MR. *Collier's Diſſwaſive* from the *Play-Houſe*; in a Letter to a Perſon of Quality, occaſioned by the late Calamity of the *Tempeſt*. Printed for *Richard Sare* at *Greys-Inn Gate* in *Holborn*. Price 2 *d.* or 12 *s.* per Hundred.

LOſt *December* the 28th, 1703. From a Gentlewomans Side, between *Covent Garden Church* and *Brownlow-Street*, a plain Gold Watch, the Name *Edw. Bridgman London*: ſhewing only the Hour of the Day, the Quarters above the Hours, and a diviſion to ſhow the fifth Minute; in a Shagreen out Caſe ſtudded with Gold Pins, it had no penlent Ring when loſt: if it ſhould be offered to be Sold, Pawn'd, Vallued or Amended, you are deſired to ſtop it, and give Notice to Mr. *Hawker* next Door to the 7 *Stars* in the little Piazza *Covent Garden*, and you ſhall have 40 Shillings for your Pains, or if bought already, your Money again with Content.

BAlſamick Quinteſſence for Conſumptions and Phtiſick, which ſtrikes at the root or cauſe of the Diſeaſe, reſtores all decayings or waſtings of the Fleſh, even where the Radical Moiſture is conſuming, nouriſhes the Blood and Juices, invigorates Nature, is Life or Balſam to the Lungs, curing tedious ſpending Coughs, profuſe Sweats, Hectick Fevers, difficulty of Breathing, Spitting of Blood and Matter, removing, as much as 'tis poſſible for a Medicine to do, all the concomitant Effects of that conſuming Diſeaſe. To be had only of the Author (Practitioner in Phyſick and Surgery) at the Golden Head in *Bridgwater-Square* near *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, at 5 *s.* per Bottle, with Directions.

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THE Principle of the Proteſtant Reformation explain'd. In a Letter of Reſolution concerning Church Communion. Wherein is contain'd an Anſwer to this Queſtion. *Is it neceſſary for a Chriſtian Man to Joyn himſelf publickly to ſome (one or other) Church Communion of Chriſtians? Or whether a Man might not be a good Chriſtian tho' he did not Joyn himſelf in publick Communion with any Church?* Sold by the Bookſellers of *London* and *Weſtminſter*. Price 6 *d.*

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